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NATURE CONSERVANCY NEWS

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PLAINS MEETING

Shades of the "Old West" is one way of describing the program planned for the 10th Annual Meeting of The Nature Conservancy on the campus of Oklahoma State at Stillwater.

With field trips through prairie and plains on Sunday, August 28, general and business meetings for Monday the 29th and a scientific program on ecological relationships for Tuesday morning, the 30th, attending members will have a full but varied schedule. As has been the case in past years this meeting is being held along with meetings of many related groups in conjunction with the American Institute of Biological Sciences. There is a luncheon scheduled for members on Monday, as well as a special evening program by our chairman of local arrangements, Dr. Adolf Stebler on "The Santa Fe Trail Region". If you plan to attend, look for the detailed program which will be mailed in the next few weeks.

SCHOOLS PROVIDE NATURAL AREAS

John Brainerd, Chairman, spent several days in Washington developing plans to expand operations of the "Natural Areas for Schools Committee."

This hard-working committee is successfully stimulating the setting aside of natural areas for primary and secondary school use. A committee survey to identify school natural areas has shown Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, and Connecticut to be the leading states in this new conservation venture. Chapter officers, project chairmen, and representatives can expect to receive special materials asking their cooperation in the work of this committee. The committee has 28 members working, covering over half the states and is seeking additional workers to promote the establishment of Natural Areas on school grounds.

PRESERVES AT CAMP

The Nature Conservancy is actively encouraging the dedication of nature preserves on scout camps.

A permanent natural area of 10 acres has been marked off on the side of Bull Mountain within the Rodney Boy Scout Reservation in northeast Maryland. Ted Pettit, National Director of Conservation for the B. S. A. of New Brunswick, N. J. stated that this is probably one of the first scout camps to dedicate such an area.

The Girl Scouts at Camp Pretty Pond near Wilmington, North Carolina have taken "action" to dedicate and thus preserve a wildflower tract, in honor of Mrs. Cecil A. Appleberry. This dedication which will preserve one small colony of the "threatened" Vensus' Fly-Trap--an endemic insectivorous plant, is in appreciation of the conservation "good deeds" of a wonderful southern lady.

LATE NEWS OF CONSERVANCY PROJECTS

Black Chasm Cave - This outstanding cave near Volcano, California, is to be preserved by the recent action of the American Cement Corporation in leasing it to The Nature Conservancy. Project Chairman Dr. Rane Curl of Berkeley is the driving force behind this project.

Cranesville Swamp - An option for purchase of 290 acres of boreal swamp located on the far western Md.-W. Va. boundary line, has been secured and a drive for funds is planned to meet an autumn deadline. Dr. Earl Core of the U. of W. Va. is Project Chairman.

Buzzards' Roost Rock - Garden clubs from Cincinnati have responded generously to a brand new Ohio project in Adams County. The project, just a few weeks old, is under the Ohio Chapter, John E. Coleman, Chairman.

Garrapata Canyon - A number of unfavorable circumstances combined to prevent the Conservancy from exercising an informal option agreement which terminated in late spring thus canceling the Garrapata project in California.

South Manitou Island - See page 2.

Little Bear Swamp - Title for this eastern New York rhododendron area has been obtained with the aid of a Conservancy loan.* Initial contributions from an ENY Chapter fund drive are already over halfway to the goal and are repaying the loan, reports Mr. Edward Clements, Project Chairman.

Thurber Memorial - Title to a partial undivided interest in this small natural area near Ossining, N.Y., has been received together with a lease and other documents which will establish another nature sanctuary. Management is to be by a committee of the Saw Mill Audubon Society, Velma Cypher, Chairman.

Rocky Branch - The Illinois Chapter has just secured first options for key portions of this important central Illinois natural area. Agreements for the purchase of additional tracts are being sought. A few contributions toward the $20,000 project goal are starting to come in. Dr. Lewis J. Stannard of Urbana is Project Chairman.

Burnham Brook - Word has just come in telling of the completion of the title transfer to The Nature Conservancy of a 45-acre hemlock natural area in Connecticut by gift. Dr. Richard H. Goodwin is Project Chairman.

Walcott Preserve - An option for securing additional lands around Beckley Bog in Connecticut will be taken up prior to July 20th thanks to successful fund-raising efforts of the local committee. Dr. William Niering and Dr. Richard Goodwin are Co-Chairmen.

*Six of the above projects are being aided by loans from Matching and Loan Fund.

SOUTH MANITOU ISLAND

South Manitou Island lies in Lake Michigan about seven miles off shore from the famous Sleeping Bear Dunes which are located on the scenic Leelanau Peninsula of Michigan.

The western shore is marked by steep rampart-like morainal bluffs which rise sharply just behind the water's edge to a height of over two hundred feet. Atop this moraine, along the whole western side of the Island, are magnificent perched dunes which themselves tower upward an additional one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet in height. Here, the terrain is rugged and sandy. In some areas there are tree cemeteries--the remains of ancient cedar forests that existed on the dunes. Of particular interest are several perched dunes which are still forested with white cedar, white birch and balsam.

To the eastward of the open dunes is a broad strip of excellent dune forest. A number of the beeches, sugar maples and hemlocks found here range almost as large as the Michigan Champion trees for these species. Near the southern end of this area is a very unusual wooded valley which has been named "The Valley of the Giants" because of a grove of white cedars located here--many of which range from four to six feet in diameter and tower well over a hundred feet in height. One of these, 206 inches in circumference, is the largest known speciman of white cedar in the nation.

Recently most of this western area was dedicated by the Michigan Conservation Department as a Natural Area Preserve upon the recommendation of the Michigan Natural Areas Council. When it was found that an 80-acre tract of private land was located near the center of this area, the council purchased this tract with a loan obtained from the Nature Conservancy so that this Preserve could be conserved as a unit. It is the intention of the Council to carry out a campaign to raise the money needed to repay the loan.

The purchased area is approximately two-thirds duneland and one-third woodland. The dune portion contains some of the highest land on the Island. From "McCombs Observatory" one has a panoramic view of the mainland, the Manitou Passage (one of the principal waterway channels of Lake Michigan) and the surrounding islands. A study of this unique habitat of perched dunes and cedar forest would be worthwhile since today on the mainland--although tree cemeteries of these old cedars still are evident--these cedar forests themselves are today very rare or in many areas non-existent. --Paul W. Thompson

NEW STATES REPRESENTED

These are additions to the list of state representatives in the April issue of the News.

FLORIDA	Paul A. Vestal, Rollins College, Winter Park
NEW JERSEY	John A. Small, Rutgers Univ., Douglass College, New Brunswick
NORTH CAROLINA	Norman E. Kowal, Box 6875, College Sta., Durham
SOUTH CAROLINA	Gordon R. Thurow, 1041 Canterbury Dr., Sherwood Forest, Charleston
VIRGINIA	Ruskin S. Freer, 348 College St., Lynchburg

WALDEN POND

Editorial by D. B. Stough

The decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court concerning Walden Pond augurs well for the future of nature preservation efforts in the United States. It should be a warning to short sighted and uninformed government administrators and legislators that the courts, at least, know the meaning of "sylvan". The county supervisors in this case, learned that bulldozers may not barge through acres of woodland at will, with no regard for the natural beauty that has been created over the centuries. Those who appreciate the history, the literary excellence, the philosophy, and the love of nature, embodied in the story of Henry David Thoreau, can well feel heartened by this decision.

PURPOSE OF NATURE

Donald B. Stough, in an address at the dedication of the natural area at Howard College, Birmingham, Alabama, called attention to the therapeutic value that closeness to nature has in creating emotionally sound people. He stated that Dr. Karl Menninger, one of the country's greatest psychiatrists, who served on the governing board of The Nature Conservancy, was fully conscious of the fact that a knowledge of, and a feeling for natural things tends to create a personality of quiet strength and friendly and socially desirable patterns of living.

TREES, SOIL, AND TIME

On the lands of the de la Howe School in South Carolina is a 100-acre tract where trees find sanctuary from littleleaf. Littleleaf disease is caused by a fungus that kills fine roots. Deprived of nutrients, an infected tree dies of slow starvation. The old-growth pines on the de la Howe tract are of full size and healthy at 160 years or more, although the fungus is present there, too. Why?

The answer seems to lie in the condition of the soil which is vastly different from that of the abandoned worn-out fields of the area.

"The topsoil has not been lost through erosion," Louis J. Metz of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station writes for a forthcoming issue of the Journal of Forestry. "The soil is porous, mellow, and deep--and the proper habitat is provided for organisms that act against P. cinnamoni (the offending fungus) to hold it in check.... This natural area helps admirably in demonstrating the conditions under which the littleleaf disease does and does not develop."

Or, as Hugh Bennett has said, regarding the washed-out slopes in his native parts of North Carolina, "Trees know more about taking care of land than men do. They shield the soil and then lay down a mulch."

In few other places throughout the Southeast, can such long-undisturbed forest areas be found. These particular 100 acres owe their survival to the foresight of Dr. John de la Howe, who in endowing the school not long after the Revolutionary War directed in his will that 1,000 acres "shall forever remain in wood or forest." On at least part of this land his wish has been respected; there has been almost no cutting since 1797.

This area is to be recognized formally by the Natural Area Committee of The Society of American Foresters for its basic research value in silviculture, forest management, and ecology. Newsletter-Resources for the Future

NEW YORK's $75,000,000 PARKLAND BOND ISSUE

The $75,000,000 park lands bond issue which will come before the voters of New York State in November is hailed by conservation groups as a facing up to the realities of the needs for "open space." The proposed legislation provides grants of 75 percent of the cost to municipalities for acquirement of tracts of fifty acres or more, thus making funds available for space where it is needed most--close to urban centers. Forty million dollars is to be used in this way, with the remaining thirty-five million utilized by the state. As Governor Rockefeller's message pointed out, the land would be a non-depreciable asset and the cost would be amortized by the fees charged the users of the spaces provided.

CONSERVATION AND THE COMMUNITY

The five million people of Massachusetts living on five million acres of land have taken very forward steps to try to preserve the natural landscape of their state. Some twenty communities in Massachusetts have already taken advantage of legislation which enables them to establish Town Conservation Commissions. The state itself has recently undertaken an ambitious twenty-year program of its own for the acquisition and development of parks, reservations and other open spaces.

Recently legislation has been introduced which directs the Commissioner of Natural Resources to establish a self-help conservation program in conjunction with locally-established Town Conservation Commissions. This would permit reimbursement to cities and towns of up to 50 per cent for the costs of planning and acquisition of needed areas. Under this community conservation program, sites would be reserved in their natural state and facilities adapted to quiet enjoyment by the public and would be non-commercial. This is a double-edged challenge to local citizens' recognition of natural area values--towns would have both the authority and the responsibility for their own lands.

TOWN MEETING

"Open Space" preservation around the town of Newton, Mass., came up for on the ground consideration this spring. A group of 45 representing various civic groups toured Edmand's Park with members of the Community Council. Mrs. Sylvia Shapiro of The Nature Conservancy and Dr. William Vinal, naturalist, aided the field tour which culminated in a formal meeting to consider the need for a local Conservation Commission. The related aspects of zoning, development, maintenance of parks, use of parks for recreation and a variety of practical considerations made this local meeting a testing ground for natural area preservation on the community level.

THE NEED FOR MORE PRESERVES

By Albert H. Wright

"Cornell prides itself on its beautiful scenery, and this naturalist of sixty continuous Ithaca years reflects on our biological losses on our campus and nearby environs. What shall we do to forestall the thoughtless actions of well-intentioned persons, taken often in the name of progress?....We must have many more special preserve areas away from the campus. We must also have more small areas within walking distance of the campus where different types of habitats can be observed...True, Cornell yet has a wonderful biological setting outside its and Ithaca's boundaries, but within Ithaca where are the original Fleming Meadow, Negundo Woods, Larch Meadow, etc.? Some of the remaining areas we must have, or we hinder our efforts to imbue future biologists with the enthusiastic zeal of the naturalist. Without any pessimistic or complaining spirit, but with constructive aims, we wish to give a few examples of what has happened in the past....We recall what happened in another area, one of the most forward-looking counties in New York State. A grand plan was projected for parks, parkways and preserves. The county historian said De Nonville in his Journal mentioned a certain series of ponds. Some naturalists of the Academy of Science emphasized the tract. We extolled its treasures. Alas, the planners took it....The naturalists and others who first urged its supposed preservation in their protest were told by the planning committee, "You are special interests. We are serving the general public.....Thus we see that many agencies and classes of individuals have transgressed, some thoughtlessly and some selfishly and some thinking they were improving conditions. We want areas untouched. Let nature alone.....Biologists discover our biological treasures hereabouts. Before it is too late, persuade individuals and the authorities to acquire and preserve them and leave them alone." from CORNELL PLANTATIONS

PEOPLELESS PRESERVES

"...Our last relatively primitive landscapes should...not be touted as recreation areas, for as such they would inevitably attract in ever-increasing numbers the tourist traffic, or better said, the tourist industry, even when planning intervened. Nothing could prevent the building of access highways, hotels, camping sites, and these 'oases of peace and quiet' so much prized by us today, would soon be anything but remote forest and mountain areas. Only solitude leads man back to the landscape; never the group--to say nothing of the mass--arriving by the busload and leaving litter and tincans behind it. Even travel by car can give only a superficial impression of the country; but we are no longer willing to walk.

"A countryside can never survive masses of people, and nature preservation should realize that and remain true to its original principles. It ought to create preservation areas where mobs are kept out, for the benefit of man." from LANDSCAPE

WANTED—PHOTOS OF AREAS

If you are a shutterbug we need your help in developing our photographic files. Whether black and white or color transparencies, from your back files or waiting to be taken (during your coming vacation), the use of your photographs of Conservancy natural areas is requested. Send them to our Publicity Committee Chairman, Alexander B. Adams, 22 Newtown Turnpike, Westport, Connecticut.

WESTERN REGIONAL NEWS

OCEANSIDE NATURAL AREA

Buena Vista Lagoon, a 200-acre fresh-water lake adjacent to the Pacific shoreline about 35 miles north of San Diego, California, has become an official project of the Orange-San Diego Counties Chapter of The Nature Conservancy. Nearly 100 acres are slated to be donated to The Nature Conservancy by the Buena Vista Lagoon Association and many private property owners around the shores of the Lagoon. With this auspicious beginning, it is hoped that the remaining area will also be saved. Chairman of the project committee is Mr. David Rorick of Oceanside. Secretary is Mrs. Laura Shaw, also of Oceanside, and legal counsel is Mr. Otto Gerth of Vista.

The lagoons of the arid Southern California coast are formed by the creation of sand-bars across the mouths of intermittent streams. They become havens for water-loving wildlife in an otherwise dry land. Buena Vista Lagoon is one of the largest and also one of the very few such bodies of water that have not been ruined by draining, dredging or filling that have destroyed the others. It supports an incredible volume and variety of wild waterfowl as well as other natural life, and is a favorite observation area for naturalists throughout Southern California.

COASTLINE PRESERVATION PROPOSED

Recognizing that the Pacific Coast between Carmel and San Simeon is one of the world's most beautiful coastlines, the Sierra Club hopes that appropriate organizations and agencies will support the establishment of a scenic reserve, under state or federal jurisdiction. The area to be considered would be the Pacific front, from surf to the crest of the front range, for a distance of approximately 100 miles.

The scenic reserve can be made secure by an appropriate combination of such conservation and conservancy methods as have been developed in various parts of the world, consideration being given to covenants, zoning, acquisition of development rights, National Trust, scenic easements, and the authority of various agencies of government to plan and regulate architecture, highway standards, and other development. The overall purpose would be to retain the status quo as far as possible, with minimum hardship to present owners, so that the esthetic experiences and inspiration which people now derive from this coastline can be perpetuated.

AWARD TO BOARD MEMBER

A long time supporter and Board Member of The Nature Conservancy, Charles M. Goethe of Sacramento, California, in recognition of many years of "devoted service" in the cause of conservation received the Conservation Service Award of the United States Department of the Interior. The citation was referred to Mr. and Mrs. Goethe's initiating nature guiding in this country at California's Lake Tahoe--and of the continuing work and support of conservation and educational activities of the National Park Service by one of this countries outstanding conservation visionaries. The members should also know of the deep debt that The Nature Conservancy owes to Charles Goethe for his stimulating support of our natural area projects.

WILDFLOWERS IN LOS ANGELES

A series of wildflower sanctuaries is being created in a pioneering action by Los Angeles County officials. Tax delinquent lands that have reverted to public ownership have been placed under jurisdiction of the Los Angeles County Parks and Recreation Department as wildflower reserves. The Southern California Chapter of The Nature Conservancy has worked actively with the County in this project, and participated in the dedication of the first preserve on April 30. This was the 320-acre Butte Wildflower Sanctuary, only 50 miles from the vast urban area of Los Angeles. This timely action will help save the flamboyant seasonal displays of desert wildflowers, which are being rapidly wiped out in Los Angeles County. The Conservancy's Southern California Chapter is cooperating in plans to utilize the area for botanical research. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors deserves commendation for this far-sighted action in setting aside County-owned lands as living museums for its citizens.

SAN JACINTO WILD AREA IS ESTABLISHED

Wilderness aspects of some 21,950 acres of spectacular country in the San Jacinto mountains of southeastern California have been given greater protection on a temporary basis through reclassification from a primitive area to a wild area under the U.S. Forest Service. The San Jacinto primitive area was established in the San Bernardino National Forest in 1931 and the wilderness environment has been preserved for 30 years through the prohibition of road building, timber cutting and other activities which might change the landscape. A reduction in acreage in this change of classification leaves a section of this mountainous region free from the protection formerly afforded by certain administrative regulations. Such regulations had in large part deferred the proposed construction of a scenic tramway. The tramway threat is now imminent. The freedom of the Forest Service to reduce its protection of previously dedicated areas through gerrymandering is of great concern to many conservationists.

A DEBATABLE POINT

"Too valuable for park use", was the pronouncement of a former Lt. Governor of California and present deputy administrator for the General Services Administration. This strange short-sighted (but all too prevalent) attitude was evidenced when the California State Parks authorities applied for the purchase of surplus lands of Fort Baker north of San Francisco for a proposed Golden Gateway Park.

CONSERVATION IN ALASKA

Conservation in the new State of Alaska should receive an important boost through the activities of the Alaska Conservation Society. We are being kept abreast of Alaskan natural area matters by our representative, Dr. Robert L. Rausch, of Anchorage, who is also a member of the new Society's first board of Directors. The controversial problem of polar bear hunting on the Arctic ice floes beyond the boundaries of the United States was covered in detail in the second issue of the Society's News Bulletin.

IN MEMORIAM

Alvin G. Whitney, up to the very end a vigorous 77, gave his last remaining day, as he had dedicated his years to the work of The Nature Conservancy Board of Governors of which he was a consecrated member since its inception. Indefatigable State Representative for the State of New York, dependable member of the Board of Trustees of the Eastern New York Chapter, Mr. Whitney in his passing on June 19, 1960, leaves an official gap of overwhelming proportions. Who can count the hours and the expertness he devoted to the preservation of such areas as Dome Island, Moss Lake, Pawling Nature Reserve, Thompson Pond, and Little Bear Swamp? This work is his monument.

His tenderness of soul, his wistful compassion, his ecstatic love of beauty, his scholarship--all these touched our lives. In these qualities is his eternality.

--R.R.

THE LETTERS KEEP COMING

FROM THE SOUTH

"I live in the fastest growing county in the United States, Pinellas County, Florida and am distressed to see our streams, swamps, islands, and woods leveled by bulldozers and dotted with houses. I feel that there are several areas still wild that could and should be set aside as wilderness areas for the enjoyment of future generations. B.L.S."

FROM THE MIDWEST

"For some time I've been looking for a spot of swamp in northern Michigan in which orchids grow. I remember such spots as a boy. I would like to buy such a spot to preserve it and deed it to some organization that would preserve it. I have been looking for such a spot in the Tahquamenon wilderness in Luce County in northern Michigan. I would be interested in maybe eighty acres because such spots are usually around small lakes that are surrounded by marshes which have no commercial value. H.K."

"I can well imagine you receive recommendations for hundreds of such projects, but I have one which I feel is very worthy of consideration. In a lake some twelve miles from Faribault, Minnesota there is an island, perhaps between ten and twenty acres, containing the original virgin southern Minnesota hardwood forest. R.W.K."

FROM THE EAST

"We are heartily and enthusiastically for this idea! With the booming population and the bulldozers, it seems, everywhere, and those horrid split level ranchers every few feet, nature is having a hard time. Why can't progress be planned and be attractive? G.B."

"I feel that your society does a great thing everytime it sets aside an acre of land. But, I couldn't understand why the beautiful lands in Maine were left out. And, even though I must admit that I am prejudiced, I think that Cliff Island, located in Casco Bay outside Portland, is the most beautiful of all. P.S."

"I expect to go to Western New York next summer and will try to learn more about an area which I think may be of interest to your organization. It is near the Southern line of Western New York State, and is a forested section, in Chautauqua County, near Lily Dale, Cassadaga, N.Y. I have heard that some of the oldest and largest trees east of the Rocky Mts. are still standing there in a wooded section of that hilly region. G.B."

FROM THE WEST

"Indian Wells," as it is popularly called is in a small canyon at the foot of the Sacramento mountains. The flora of the area is typical of the semi-arid Tularosa Basin. A spectacular view of Alamogordo, the White Sands and the far off San Andres mountains may be had from the site. Of greatest interest, however, are the approximately 20 so called Indian Wells and the rocks with foot prints and other designs upon them. On a recent trip to the "wells," we were very much disturbed to note the weathering which is injuring the rock designs and the evidence of vandalism which, if not controlled, will soon obliterate these amazing features for forthcoming generations. As an emergency measure, we have filed a mining claim on the site, thereby hoping to bring about at least an element of protection from the law. D. R. C."

"On our prairies of western Washington there are an estimated one million to three million "mounds". The best I have seen are about six feet in height and thirty feet in diameter, with alleyways about eight to ten feet wide between. They are composed of dark loam and some pebbles, none over an inch or so in diameter. Except below their bases there may be occasional rounded rocks up to six or eight inches in thickness. No stratification shows in any of the materials. Explanations are almost as numerous--and varied--as the scientists who examine them (plus 1,000,000 not scientists). I think an area of, say, a square mile of the best of these should be preserved for future generations. They are unique. R.B.K."

BOOK REVIEWS

ACHIEVEMENTS IN CONSERVATION

"This Land of Ours" by Alice Harvey Hubbard, is a heart warming and informative recital of grass roots cooperation for conservation. In the many examples of local effort, two things impressed this reader as outstanding. The tremendous part played by women's organizations, such as garden clubs, in sparking community effort, is the first. The second most impressive story, is that of a school teacher, Henry Robinson, of the vo-ag department of the Kalispel, Montana, high school. He will have as his monument, an agricultural valley practically "done over" because of the job he does in teaching the boys in his classes. Pub.-MacMillan-$5. D.B.Stough

GEOLOGIST VIEWS NATURAL AREAS

"To describe a biota there is no substitute for a sample. It is logical to ask what one might want to know which would require the preservation of a sample. Whether such a question is asked at all is a reflection on the stage of intellectual maturity of a civilization. We take for granted that there is social gain in the erection and maintenance of a museum of fine arts, a museum of natural history, or a historical museum. Sooner or later we should be mature enough to extend this concept to include a "museum" consisting of samples of land types as nearly as possible unaffected by man."

This is an exerpt from a set of four remarkable pamphlets by Dr. Luna B. Leopold, entitled Conservation and Water Management, published as Circular 414 A-D, by the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, 1960. This circular is available free to anyone who will write to the Geological Survey for it. I would recommend that every member of The Nature Conservancy write for one, first to refresh and clear up his own thinking on conservation, and second, to use to convert his doubting friends. R. Fosberg

READINGS FOR THE SERIOUS CONSERVATION WORKER

MANUAL FOR OUTDOOR LABORATORIES, by Richard L. Weaver. A needed quide to the use of natural areas which grade schools have set aside for education. Interstate Printers and Publishers, Inc., Danville, Ill., 1959 (81 pages). Price, $1.25.

THE HIGHWAY AND THE LANDSCAPE, by W. Brewster Snow. For those with highway encroachment problems. Rutgers University Press, 1959, New Brunswick, New Jersey (230 pages). Price, $5.00.

REMAINING SHORELINE OPPORTUNITIES IN MINNESOTA, WISCONSIN, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, OHIO, MICHIGAN, PENNSYLVANIA, NEW YORK. U. S. Dept. of the Interior. Detailed report and natural area description of sites along the Great Lakes considered worthy of preservation. U. S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington 25, D. C. (191 pages). Price, free.

OUR FOURTH SHORE--GREAT LAKES SHORELINE. U. S. Dept. of the Interior. A popular report on the preceding publication. U. S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington 25, D. C. (45 pages). Price, free.

A PROPOSAL--OZARK RIVERS NATIONAL MONUMENT. U. S. Dept. of the Interior. The preservation of these rivers was endorsed by our Missouri Chapter--this proposes how this could be accomplished. U. S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington 25, D. C. (30 pages). Price, free.

RECREATION TODAY AND TOMORROW IN THE MISSOURI RIVER BASIN. U. S. Dept. of the Interior. A general report on forecast of recreation needs and potentials. It has good maps and recommends a few natural areas of preservation in each state. U. S. Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Washington 25, D. C. (135 pages). Price, $3.00.

NOW OR NEVER--A BOLD NEW PROGRAM FOR OUTDOOR RECREATION, by Harold G. Wilm. Popular report on the need for the 75 million park appropriation of New York State. State of New York Conservation Dept., Albany, New York (24 pages). Price, free.

OUTDOOR RECREATION SURVEY--A REPORT OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, by Harold G. Wilm. Detailed report of the former New York publication. New York Conservation Dept., Albany, New York (29 pages). Price, free.

THE LAW OF OPEN SPACE, by Shirley Adelson Siegel. A valuable summation of legal aspects of open-space acquisition--serious workers should study this meaty report. Regional Plan Association, Inc., 230 W. 41st St., New York 36, N. Y. (72 pages). Price, $3.50.

SECURING OPEN SPACE FOR URBAN AMERICA: CONSERVATION EASEMENTS, by William H. Whyte, Jr. A fundamental study by a famous author which relates directly to activities in land preservations. List new acquisition techniques which could apply to our projects in certain instances. Urban Land Institute, Technical Bulletin No. 36, Dec. 1959, Washington 6, D. C. (67 pages). Price, $3.00.

CONSERVATION OF THE CAMP SITE. Editor, Reynold E. Carlson. This has been needed for a long time and should be used by those concerned with camp planning, training, and administration. American Camping Association, Martinsville, Indiana, 1960 (36 pages). Price 75¢.

CONSERVING WILDLAND RESOURCES THROUGH RESEARCH. Wildlife Research Center. The economic uses of wildlands are considered in light of ecological conditions. Univ. Calif. Printing Dept., Berkeley, Calif., Oct. 1959 (64pages). Price unknown.

SMALL TRACTS. Anonymous. Western members could start preserving areas on their own volition by using the opportunities offered here by leasing or purchasing federal lands available through the Bureau of Land Management. Supt. Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Price, $.15.

MUNICIPAL SUBDIVISION REGULATIONS--RESERVATION OF RECREATIONAL AND OPEN SPACES, by Westchester County Planning Commission. Tells how communities in Westchester County have required the setting aside of certain acreages as parks before subdivision plats are approved. Does your community do this? Westchester County Dept. of Planning, White Plains, New York (6 pages). Price, free.

60 YEARS OF PARK COOPERATION, Palisades Interstate Park, 1900-1960. "The history of a remarkable bi-state park program along the west bank of the Hudson." Palisades Interstate Park Commission, Bear Mountain, N. Y. (106 pages). Price, free.

The Nature Conservancy is an independent member-governed organization dedicated to saving America's heritage of wild nature. Its specific objective is to preserve natural areas as "living museums". Such tracts are precious for their scientific, educational, and aesthetic values. They provide a home for many living things that would otherwise be destroyed by our civilization.

The work of the organization began in 1917 under the direction of a committee of the Ecological Society of America. In 1946, the Ecologists Union was formed to take over the task. In 1950 the name was changed to The Nature Conservancy; incorporation in the District of Columbia took place in 1951.

Nature Conservancy now has a national membership of approximately 3,000. It operates through a series of chapters, of which fourteen have been organized to date. It has acquired, by gift or purchase, 28 nature preserves in ten states, having an area of some 6,400 acres. These range in size from one acre to 3,000 acres. Nature Conservancy is now actively working toward the acquisition of additional natural areas in five additional states, the total area of which is about 10,000 acres.

The members of The Nature Conservancy invite you to join in its work. Membership is open to both individuals and organizations. A contribution of $5 or more entitles you to annual membership, one of $200 or more to life membership, and one of $1,000 or more to patron membership. Your contribution is an allowable income tax deduction.

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